

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4800. 號一廿一八年八百八十八年 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

日七月廿一年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GOVERN & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BAKER, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, H. C. SAMUEL, DIAHON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROENT, 16, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWE, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swallow, CAMPBELL & Co., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDD & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALMYPHLE, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. HOPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. K. EWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER, Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 percent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum;
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits, At 3 months' notice 5% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% "
" 12 " 5% "
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction, Royal Soc., pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN EITER, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A Half per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai, and MESSRS KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna, Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.

AMERICAN PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.

FENDERs and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.

RED and other TABLE COVERS,

Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS,

Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS, TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

DESSERT DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES.

HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT HOPS, CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN INVOICE.)

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE.

In Good Condition, at the following Reduced Prices.

Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13.

" 2 " Pints, \$14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR FOR SALE.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. jai

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENT.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr. L. HENNIQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. de POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & CO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del18

NOTICE.

M. NG MEI KUM otherwise called

M. NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOK KEE HONG,

No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of

the late Mr. NG SIN FOO otherwise

called NG HOK SEE in our Firm ceased

from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOK KEE HONG,

No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. del30

NOTICE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I

and II, A to M, with Introduction, Royal

Soc., pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN EITER,

Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS

AND A Half per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai, and MESSRS KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
Bass's DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS AND AIR CUSHIONS.

CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Set or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Ulster.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.

KELLOG'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.

TODDY KETTLES.

SADDLERY.

SCARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns.

GRAMMARS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASIDE APPLES.

THE NEWEST NOVELS.

RED HEART RUM.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Entertainment.

LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA SEASON.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
will produceBENEDICT'S ROMANTIC OPERA
"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"In Four Acts,
With all its Startling Effects,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING,
November 23rd, 1878.

MISS CLARA STANLEY AS LILY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Hannah O'Regan, M. J. VERNON.
 Danny Mann, M. H. PHILLIPS.
 Miles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
 Anne Chute, Miss B. DRAEGER.
 Mrs. O'Regan, Miss A. DRAEGER.
 Father Tom, Mr. PADDON.
 Mr. Corrigan, Mr. MACKINNON.
 Servant, Miss B. DRAEGER.
 Sheila, Miss B. DRAEGER.
 Eily O'CONNOR, M. S. STANLEY.
 Hunters, &c.

THE CELEBRATED WATER CAVE SCENE WILL BE PRODUCED IN ITS ENTIRETY, WITH ALL ITS STARTLING EFFECTS.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

Act I.

HALL OF TORE OREGAN.

Act II.

THE GAP OF DUNLOE.

COTTAGE AT MUCKROSS HEAD.

Mr. J. ROLLINGS and Miss B. DRAEGER will introduce the celebrated

MISS MAGOWAN'S REEL.

Act III.

SCENE 1ST.—EXTERIOR OF TORE OREGAN.

SCENE 2ND.—MOUNTAIN PASS.

Interval of Five Minutes.

SCENE 3RD.—THE CELEBRATED CAVE SCENE.

Act IV.

THE MARRIAGE SCENE.
GENERAL DENOUEMENT.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, M. F. PANIZZA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole direction of

M. H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs Krause & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, Two Dollars.
Pit, One Dollar.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. no24

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Ébre*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee, before To-day, the 18th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 22nd November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 o'clock To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. no25

To-day's Advertisements.

To-day's Advertisements.

Y. R.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE BAND AMATEURS OF HER MAJESTY'S 74TH HIGHLANDERS will, by kind permission of Colonel Jasgo, give a THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE ON

MONDAY EVENING,
the 25th Instant.

The Performance will commence with a Comedy, in Two Acts, by PELHAM HARDWICK, Esq., Entitled:

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

To conclude with a Farce, in One Act, by Messrs Brough and HALLIDAY, Entitled:

"THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST."

Doors Open at 8.30; Curtain to rise at 9.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats, 1 DOLLAR.
Front Seats, 50 CENTS.
Back Seats, 25 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained from D. WISHART, Band Sergeant, Manager, Hongkong, November 21, 1878. no26

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship

"OLYMPIA"

will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KWOK AH-CHONG.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878. no22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PEL HO".

Commandant PASQUALINI will be

despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE".

Commandant DE GIARD, will be

despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR SWATOW.

The S. S. L. I. 1. Swedish Bark

"ALMA,"

Capt. O. CHRISSON, Master, will load

here and will have quick

despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

CON ARREGLO AL PLIEGO DE CONDICIONES QUE

SE HALLA DE MANIFIESTO EN ESTE CONSULADO Y EN EL AVISO DE GUERRA ESPAÑOL

"MARQUEZ DEL DUERO" HASTA LAS 11 DE LA MAÑANA DEL 29 DEL ACTUAL; SE HACE A PUBLICA LICITACION LA LIMPIEZA DE LOS FONDOS DE DICHO BUQUE, LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN BOTE, PARA EL MIEMBRO Y OTROS REPARACIONES.

Dicho Acto tendra lugar en la Cancilleria de este Consulado a las 12 en punto del dia 29 y hasta media hora antes de se admitan las proposiciones que se presenten, las cuales han de estar arregladas al modelo que al final del pliego de condiciones se copia.

Hongkong, 18 de Noviembre de 1878.

El Consul Interino, JOSE VELEZ.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:-

GRANITE, British bark, Captain Kay, Russell & Co.

LORD MACAULAY, British bark, Capt. R. B. Monkman—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

FORTINATE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor—Admiral, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A. M. ticoon—Meyer & Co.

GRANITE, British bark, Captain Wallace—Captain.

ALIETO, British bark, Captain Robert Falconer—Captain.

FANNY, French bark, Captain E. M. Gouy—Landstein & Co.

MATCHZERS, American ship, Capt. J. H. Dawes—Meyer & Co.

NAZARE, British bark, Capt. W. L. Bryan—Messageries Maritimes.

FIRTH OF FORTE, British bark, Captain J. Cowper—Oliphant & Co.

CONDOR, German bark, Captain H. Stienssen & Co.

COLONA, American bark, Captain M. Hall—Russell & Co.

Exit of DEVON, British bark, Captain James Beer—Captain.

HOUSETON, German 8-m. schooner, Captain C. Küller—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

Correspondence for Non-Union West India (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. no26

MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW.

Shipping.

Goods per *Anadyr* undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing

charges.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, November 23.—

Daylight.—*Olympia* leaves for Swatow,

11 a.m.—Sale of unserviceable Govt.

Stores at H. M.'s Ordnance Stores,

Queen's Road East, by Messrs Lane,

Crawford & Co.

Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.

SUNDAY, November 24.—

Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Coast Ports.

MONDAY, November 25.—

9 p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the

Band of the 74th, at the Garrison

Theatre.

Goods per *Argyll*—undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, November 26.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, November 29.—

Tenders for repairs of *Marques del Duero* to be sent before 11.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 30.—

Menmuir leaves for Singapore, &c., on or about this date.

TUESDAY, December 3.—

3 p.m.—Continental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, January 20.—

Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship *America*, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or about this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

Druggists' Sundries, Nursery Requisites,

Toilet Requisites, English,

American, and French Patent

Medicines.

MANUFACTURES

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1878.

Sir,—I copy from an official document as follows:—

"FIRST MEETING of the Commissioners to enquire into the Working of the 'CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE,' held on the 24th November, 1877, at 2.30 p.m., in the Office of T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq. (Chairman), The Honourable Wm. KESWICK, The Rev. E. J. EITEL, M.A., Ph.D. Mr. CHUN AYIN, (Secretary.)"

What has been the result of this Commission of Enquiry?

If it is to be prejudged, as apparently been the report of the medical men, who were solicited by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into and report on the question of the flogging of criminals on the back with cat or on the breech with rattan, by the intimation in your columns that Dr. Ayres has directed a lighter rattan to be used!

If such is the case, it is a pity that so much valuable time, which the persons on these Committees can ill afford to spare, should be wasted.

My opinion is that in this, as in all other British dominions, crime should, in accordance with the manners and customs of the "aliens," be suitably

PUNISHED.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

The "lift" at the Trocadero in this week is in full working order, and is taking numerous visitors to the top of the tower. The cost is a franc, and thus a cheaper bird's-eye view of Paris can be had than from the big balloon whose charge is twenty francs. Beneath the tower of the Trocadero in the *Grande Salle des Conférences*, which should better be named the concert-hall, the event of this week has been the music of the new grand organ. This is open to the visitors of the Exhibition without extra payment, and since Wednesday a queue of half a kilometre in length is found about noon. This blocks the passages, and is disagreeable. *En revanche*, at the opposite side of the bridge in the grand vestibule of the Champ de Mars building, the late great interest in the French State jewels is dying away, and people can now see them without pressure. Long since the crowds around the Prince of Wales' collection have dwindled into small daily groups. People begin to think the grand vestibule is spoiled by the ugly red colour and the inverted brass cauldrons of the roof of the Indian pavilion. Some interest is taken in the statue of the Republic by Clésinger recently erected at the exterior front of that facade. It is the figure of a helmeted female, seated, holding a long sword upright in the right hand. It looks as if France still meant to be a soldier. I have heard this statue much praised. In my humble opinion, the body is coarse and the arms thoroughly masculine, while the face is correctly dull and without an atom of expression. In fact, it is a lady of rude health and heavy, tranquil mind. I am not quite sure that this exactly represents the French Republic just now. The political parties are preparing for a serious campaign when Parliament re-assembles. And it is a strange fact and one undoubtedly greatly due to dread of internal complications, that the French Government stocks have fallen two per cent since the Congress first met at Berlin, and since the price they attained when the peace of Europe was still held in the balance by a single hair. But during the Exhibition, there will be a sort of truce of party. Portion of the work of another sculptor was last month reared in the gardens of the Champ de Mars. It is the head and neck of the colossal bronze statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," made by M. Bartholdi. It is to be erected on the harbour of New York. From the flambeau to the feet this statue, when erected, will be over 130 feet in height. The pedestal will be about 90 feet. So you may judge that the work will be after the Americans' own heart in its gigantic proportions. Interior steps lead visitors into the upper part of this immense head. It forms a little office at the base, in which sit one or two American gentlemen who sit the entrance and ascent to be free of charge to any those curious to go up must purchase a photograph for five pence of the whole statue. The gentleman who shows it is volatile in description. But, on such occasions, I listen "laconically" as Alex-andre Dumas says.

There are many things one would like to handle in the long galleries, especially the ice-blocks on burning days, but everywhere the words *ne peut pas toucher* meet the longing eyes of visitors. A saddler of Paris is, however, likely to make his fortune by the simple idea of putting upon his exhibited wares the unique notification of *on peau touche*. Every one goes to see the exceptional phaeton; and yet the exhibitor loses nothing by contact; his saddles and bridles are in a glazed case. Of course, if people are idiots enough to buy saddles or bridles, or anything else in Paris this year, especially exhibited articles, one cannot help them. The charge is double for all things, from the hotels down. My friend Charn even has caught the key-note, and one of his last sketches represents a brave bourgeois lifting his eyes to heaven at the sight of the nurse who brings him twins a fruitful wife has just given him. "How unfortunate," he exclaimed, "my wife should have been so placed in Exhibition time! Everything double!" They make good hats in Paris, especially when they borrow their shapes from London. But the Exhibition is not popular in hat-shows. Some one, however, took the prospectuses of two renowned hatters from their respective cases, and finding they lived opposite each other in town, he had the eccentricity to go to both establishments and buy a hat in each. He could not see much difference himself in either shape or quality; so he thought he would consult better judges. He therefore changed the lining, including the makers' names, of each hat into the other, and then went to the shops of the two vendors on pretence of getting *two de deux* for the hat. "What do you think of this hat?" said he to the maker thereof. "Ah! Sir," remarked the first hatter, "I cannot understand how a well-dressed gentleman like you can wear such a hat; it is a second-hand article they have sold you as new." "Very good," said the gentleman going home and mounting the other hat, which he brought, bearing the rival's name, to its veritable maker. "Put the iron on my hat, if you please," said the gentleman,

"this is a good hat, and I wish to have it made as fresh as possible." "This a good hat!" exclaimed the man. "Ah! Sir, you should never go to second-rate houses for your hats. If such an article was sold by one of my shopmen, I would put him outside my doors!"

I could give you a really comic illustration of the unwillingness of Turks to learn from Englishmen even what they would not be unwilling to know. It is commonly said that soldiers never object to any severity of training which they recognize as materially increasing their military efficiency; but this dogma will not bear application to the Turkish army, or at any rate if it be true of the Turkish rank and file it is not so of the Turkish officers. The Turkish infantry possess in the Peabody Martini one of the finest weapons in the world, and with it they bring themselves about the steadiest soldiers in the world, often inflicted tremendous losses on the Russians. This was always, however, at comparatively short ranges, and where the distance was previously ascertained. So deficient were they in musketry instruction, and ignorant of the power of the weapon in their hands, that in some cases—as for instance at Telic—the they allowed themselves to be pounded for hours by horse artillery, from a distance of less than 800 yards, without themselves returning a shot, under the persuasion that at that distance their rifle was useless, and that they might as well have fired at the moon. Yet at that distance an English battalion would soon have put every horse and every gunner in the hostile battery *hors de combat*. As a matter of fact the Turkish soldier is an astoundingly bad shot, or rather he is curiously incapable of judging distance. Fadud Pasha, the new Turkish field marshal, has somehow come to recognize this truth, and he applied to Baker Pasha lately to recommend him some competent English officer as musketry instructor. Baker Pasha accordingly did recommend an officer who had been a musketry instructor at Hythe, and was beyond doubt consummately competent. This officer waited on Fadud Pasha and explained to him the course he proposed to pursue. Fadud Pasha was charmed, and told his chief of the staff, Chakir Pasha, to write at once orders to the commandants of the three corps d'armée covering Constantinople to comply with the requisition of the bearer, the officer in question. These regulations were not extravagant. He asked simply—first of all for a rifle-range; next that an officer and sergeant should be detached from each battalion for instruction in the Hythe game being often termed the statepiece's armchair, from its power of banishing unpleasant memories, and producing a good night's sleep. At other times ministers and aides-de-camp come for audiences, and the work of governing the Empire goes on much as if its Imperial head was at Izmail-Solar or the Winter Palace; for a ton load of boxes brought the necessary papers by the same train which carried the Emperor, who is more than usually equal to his work at Livadia, as the estate is shaded from the north wind, and therefore suits his asthma better than any place but the Four Towns in the steamy valley of Ema, where for three years past he has been prevented from sojourning by the Eastern war.

Time was when any Englishman who could obtain an introduction, which was not difficult, was always welcome at the Court of St. Petersburg, and the every-day life of the Czar Nicholas has been described by at least a dozen who were either entertained at his court or met him at various Russian noblemen's houses, for he almost lived in public. But that has never been the case since Alexander II. began to reign, for his palace-door has been rigidly closed against all foreigners but diplomats; by ill-health needing quiet wherever it could be obtained, by family cares, and by the political troubles which have involved the Empire several times during the last twenty-five years. He never partakes of the hospitality of his subjects, and in his visits to Berlin always lodges at the Russian Embassy, for his reception has been solitude rather than the pleasures of society. The rooms at Livadia are not large enough to entertain, and are evidently fitted for the quiet pursuit of business. On the walls are family pictures, with among them our Queen and the Emperor of Germany; but nothing very new or expensive; for since the beginning of the late war all palace expenses have been curtailed, and the Emperor let the attacks at the Russian Embassies know informally that their participation in balls and gaiety would not be seemly while their countrymen were bleeding in Bulgaria.

Alexander II. rises early, and walks out at eight o'clock in the morning after a cup of coffee and a biscuit. He used to drink tea, but now takes coffee instead, on account of his nerves, which are shattered, neither by drinking nor dissipation, but by long hours in the Council Chamber, interrupted nights, and other real hard work which the business of a sovereign and prime minister combined—as is the case with a despot—necessarily entails. Few can wish more that a House of Parliament and responsible Ministry could be safely implanted in Russia than her weary autocrat; but he cannot see his way to it without running the risk of a revolution like that of France in 1789. After his early morning walk he retires into his study, when one panel which was unfinished Mustafa Bey was told to align his rifle on that panel with the proper sight adjusted. "Oh!" said the Pasha, "but you must tell him the distance." "That is just what I want him to tell me," replied the officer. "Well," said Mustafa Bey, looking very nervously at the Pasha and very angrily at the muddling Englishman, "it must be fully a hundred metres." "More like four hundred," said the officer. An orderly was sent down into the dock-yard to step the distance, and it was found to be 410 paces, or perhaps 350 metres. Hassan Pasha was so savage at the failure of his oracle that it looked at first as if he would have struck him. It was, however, he merely sent him contemptuously about his business. After this the officer explained to Hassan Pasha that good shooting was not so simple a thing as might be supposed, that the British Government spent large sums annually in teaching musketry, and that it took a long time, adding that most of the common soldiers in the British army would have judged the distance of that pontoon better than he himself had done, and that many would have hit a man at that distance in any part of the body the Pasha might have named. "Wah!" exclaimed the Pasha. "Wonderful! Why, if they come to fight for us they will sweep the Russians off the face of the earth."

"God is great," devoutly returned the Englishman; "May He give them the chance!" After this conversation Hassan Pasha made no further difficulties; but told an aide-de-camp to order the Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines to send his six best sergeants without fail the next morning to Daoud Bey. But they never came.

LITERARY EXPERIMENT.—"I merely turned over the page, Sir," said the Butler, when rebuked for knocking down the Butcher.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT LIVADIA.

A steamer from Odessa and Sebastopol touches at Yalta, now overcrowded with Imperial couriers, place-hunters, and tourists. A few Circassians in their brilliant uniforms perambulate the streets with the consequential air which the members of the Imperial body-guard assume, much better satisfied, apparently, than their brothers on the opposite side of the Black Sea, whom we left at Trebizon disposing of their Roumanian and Bulgarian plunder. Behind Yalta the high hills rise round a wooded plateau, like the sides of an amphitheatre, the centre covered with gardens and palaces nestling among the trees. One of the most tasteful, but by no means the grandest, of these country houses is Livadia, the Balmoral or Babelsberg of the Emperor and Empress of All the Russias, a very unpretending but picturesque residence three miles from the port, and farther off, Orlanda, where the Emperor's suite and the minister of attendance are generally lodged while their sovereign is taking his holiday. Yet it is not much of a holiday after all, and the thin, gaunt, anxious-eyed owner of Livadia hardly looks as if he were enjoying it. The Telegraph connects the house with all parts of Europe and Russia; and thirty miles off lie the ruins of Sebastopol, filled with bitter memories for the present Russian sovereign, with its graves containing a hundred thousand soldiers, who fell while keeping the French, English, and Sardinian allies waiting so long in the cold. The Emperor occasionally makes an excursion there from Livadia to inspect a war-vessel, to receive a portion of his army arriving from Turkey, or to attend a service for the repose of the brave in the appropriate memorial chapel which has been erected at Sebastopol to their remains. The very appearance of this city, which is like another Pompeii, and the wild dreary music of the Russian priests in the chants of "the Everlasting Remembrance," must send back the pale and "moody" Emperor to Livadia in still more gloomy frame of mind than when he left it; for he has a vivid recollection of the closing scenes of that abhorred siege, and from the northern shore of the harbour he inspected the southern half of the fortress shortly after its capture in 1855. On these occasions he retires into his private apartments directly he returns, and there is no more that day, not even at the whist-table, to which Count Adlerberg frequently tries to draw him, the game being often termed the statepiece's armchair, from its power of banishing unpleasant memories, and producing a good night's sleep. At other times ministers and aides-de-camp come for audiences, and the work of governing the Empire goes on much as if its Imperial head was at Izmail-Solar or the Winter Palace; for a ton load of boxes brought the necessary papers by the same train which carried the Emperor, who is more than usually equal to his work at Livadia, as the estate is shaded from the north wind, and therefore suits his asthma better than any place but the Four Towns in the steamy valley of Ema, where for three years past he has been prevented from sojourning by the Eastern war.

BY A SAN PATIENT.

The especial experience which I have to tell has nothing especially painful, and is, perhaps, none the worse for that. I have nothing to write of dark rooms or strait-waists or whippings, or to reveal such secrets of the prison-house as will make each particular hair to stand on end by the telling. My lines were cast in pleasant places. The private asylum in which I was confined for many months, which in the retrospect seem like one dreary dream, is, I believe, highly recommended by her Majesty's commissioners as a delightful sanitary resort, quite a place to spend a happy life. During those months I had the advantage of living in an unoccupied mansion, in one of the prettiest parts of England, which I shall hate to my dying day, with a constant variety of attendants, who honoured me by sleeping in my room, sometimes as many as three at a time. I was dying in delirium and prostration, simply, and wasted to shadow; consequently voted "violent," as the best way out of it. With carriages to take me out for drives, closed upon wet days, open on fine; with cricket and bowls and archery at the sea-side, and a pack of harriers to follow across country in the winter; with the head of the establishment, who lived in a sweet little cottage with his family, to give me five o'clock tea on the Sundays; with five refectories a day whereof to partake, with my fellow-lunatics if so disposed, in my private sitting-room when I could not stand it; with a private chapel for morning prayers or Sunday services, the same companions and attendants for a congregation, and some visitors who would come to look at us; with little evening parties for whilst or unless amongst ourselves; and a casual conjurer or entertainer from town to distract us sometimes for an evening; with an occasional opportunity to come and see me, beg me not to get excited, and depart as soon as possible,—what more could man desire? As I look at this last sentence of mine, it reads like an advertisement. Stay—I had forgotten the medicine. They must be driven mad there by the score. I know what it is for men; what must it be for women? Personally, I do not believe I could have borne another week if, for heart and brain were strained almost to bursting. What would have happened to me I do not know, for I had lost all care for anything. Now did the kindly doctor, under whose advice I was saved, in spite of fortune, ay, and in spite of myself, pretend to know either. But he believes that I must have broken down utterly, probably from softening of the brain.

Sitting at my desk as I am sitting now, with the comforting pipe and jug of beer by my side (deadly poisons to me both of them, I have been often assured) and with profound and grateful sense of extreme physical well-being, it is difficult for me to believe that not so long ago I was pronounced to be suffering at different times or 'all of a heap' from epilepsy, partial paralysis, fits, delusions, suicidal and homicidal mania, 'voices' (a very profane and dangerous piece of humbug, of which I shall have more to say presently), 'visions' (angels, dreams), and the Lord knows what besides. As I was utterly prostrated from weakness, it reads like a dangerous complication; and I feel with pride that I may safely challenge Maria Julie to the proof. It is something to have lived through all these maladies, and to be engaged in replenishing the welcome beer-glass. But it is not too much to say I speak again the wise words of my good friend and doctor, not my own, that there are at this present moment languishing in these places many men who might well have been resuscitated—may be even (and a mob attack, Bastille fashion, upon the whole body of them would, to my mind, do as much good as harm)—men who might well have been spared and saved to do good work in the world, but who now

face very much out of harmony with his comparatively youthful and, except when bent with asthma, still upright figure, is considered by these peasants as an ample compensation for a walk of several miles, and the loss of a day's work spent in hovering about the estate. Unlike his uncle of Germany, the Czar, who is a good linguist, carefully studies the principal European newspapers; and his rare smiles are usually caused by seeing himself described as a *Sardanapalus*, an *invicto drunkard*, or an *abject coward* hiding himself from the public gaze for fear of assassination, as, although nervous, he is in truth by no means too careful of his life; and any one takes a walk at 8 a.m. in St. Petersburg when the Emperor is at the Winter Palace will see him, entirely unattended, taking exercise in the Summer Garden, sometimes receiving a petition or giving a trifling old soldier.

Though the air of Livadia may be somewhat sombre, yet the absence of stiff etiquette and the good-nature of the sovereign, who wishes everybody round him to be comfortable and happy, make it a very pleasant abode. His attendants certainly have an easy time of it, for he is considerate to them to excess, but has a great objection to any change in his *entourage*; so that the length of time which many of the ministers and court-officials have remained in their posts is a favourite popular grievance in Russia, where for a man to have been a playboy or fellow-student of the Emperor in his boyhood is a surer claim to promotion than conspicuous talent. He will obstinately refuse to believe anything to their discredit; but, perhaps, incredulity is not a bad fault with a Russian sovereign, considering the groundless scandals which are floated in St. Petersburg, often for the mere purpose of putting the inventor of them into the defamed man's place. If the Emperor is once convinced of a moral delinquency on the part of a courtier or public servant, he hardly ever restores him to favour. The names of several noted military men might be cited in proof of this fact. It is hardly necessary to observe that Livadia is provided with its chapel, priest, and choir, by whom a service is conducted every day, and duly attended by the Court, for the Emperor is in virtue of his coronation—consecration as it is called in Russia—a *deacon* in the Russo-Greek Church. Couriers with despatches are liable to arrive at all times of the day and night; and the chapel in the only place where they are not conveyed at once to the Emperor, who has been known to remark that, if his country goes on increasing, he cannot conceive how one man will have time or strength to conduct the government. Possibly this obvious difficulty affords the best guarantee of Russia's ultimate adoption of a Constitution, disruption into small states, which, taken separately, will never be strong enough to be a formidable menace to Europe.—*World.*

blood run colder;—the story makes me shrink in the telling, and almost regret that I have undertaken to tell it.

But the evil wants caution to the very core, and I believe that every story of the kind should be told. To me personally death was very near indeed in that house more than once, from the most complete and absolute exhaustion of brain. I felt it at the time as I have known it since. Death in utter solitude, save for the warders by my side, whose duty it was—or they interpreted it as such, some of them—to hold me down and jump upon me, or knock on my breastbone if I turned round or uttered any wandering words in bed. When I was really dying, happily, I was too weak for movement or for word. And there is no stranger comment on the strange nature of the great and common mystery than the fact that in those supreme moments, unconscious of all else, I felt *conscious* and intensely, happy, happier than I have ever felt, perhaps, in all my life. But I had to live, and I did. And so sound was the brain in all its weakness that I have hardly forgotten a single detail of my life in that place, scarcely even any of the vague and wandering that had I told one fourth of them to the doctor, to whom I told (on the principle of Mr. Sul's friend) far too many, all Badham itself had not been held more mad than I. What I call *fanatics*, they call *delusions*. And as such I believe that they are written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Commissioners of Lunacy. For we know of what parental care these shameful things are done.

Mr. Dillwyn and others have been doing their best of late to stir the public mind upon this matter, and some recent reports in the newspapers may have materially helped them. But the Home Secretary, I see, has gracefully deferred inquiry to the more convenient season which from the time of Felix-drawards, has been found difficult to secure again. It is easier, probably, to make a great flourish of fireworks in the way of foreign politics—and with much blowing of the trumpet to restore Great Britain to her former post among the nations, which some of us never could see how or when she had forsaken; and the very deference paid her in this Cyprian business seems to show that she had not, than to deal with a home-problem like this, which falls so fatally within the province of our old friend the Circumlocution Office, and involves so great a variety of 'British interests' of peculiar and individual kind. Interests, did I say? Indeed, it does, for it involves the liberties and lives of every one of us. It is all very well to plume ourselves upon our charters and our immunities, and to bless those northern stars of ours that we are not as other men are. But the case of Vera Vasiliotitch (if that was her name), over which we jubilated so much at the expense of the benighted Russians, implies no greater danger than these evil lunacy laws. Once in their grasp it is a hard matter, indeed, to get out of it. Cowards at the best, all of us, we are all of us afraid of the very name of 'madness' more than of anything else; and in that fear lies the security of the present system against any attack that may be made upon it.

There was a story the other day in an American newspaper of a lady who was spirited away by two scoundrels under the eyes of a whole party of travellers, not one of whom raised a finger to protect her when the fellows had whispered it about that she was "mad." This story may not have been true; but it was so singularly *bon ton* that it very well may have been; and the mere possibility of its truth argues the necessity of keeping our eyes well open to the dangers in which we live. I suppose that we most of us rather laughed at Charles Read's attack upon private asylums, and quietly consoled ourselves with the reflection that "in the nineteenth century" (an expression which is used as a sort of talisman, apparently, like the 'Briton' of Palmerston's day) such things are impossible. It required a personal experience of their anomalies, such as fell to my lot, seriously to believe that the adventures of a novel may be transferred to the pages of an "article," and be yet not more true. Villainous conspiracies, for personal motives, to set the lunacy law in motion, are rare enough, I do not doubt. But the law favours them. What is not rare, I doubt even less, is the imprisonment in these fearful places of people who are perfectly sane, but suffering from some temporary disorder of brain, the most delicate and intricate part of all the mechanism, and the least understood; and if asylums are a sad necessity for the really mad,—and even that I cannot help doubting; for from what I have seen I believe that they require a much more loving and more direct personal supervision than they can get, poor people,—for the nervous sufferers who are not mad they are terrible. The mad folk seemed to me happy enough on the whole, perhaps. But the suffering of those conscious of being sound of mind, but very sick in body, yet treated as sound of body and sick in mind,—the life of the same among the mad baffles description. They must be driven mad there by the score. I know what it is for men; what must it be for women? Personally, I do not believe I could have borne another week if, for heart and brain were strained almost to bursting. What would have happened to me I do not know, for I had lost all care for anything. Now did the kindly doctor, under whose advice I was saved, in spite of fortune, ay, and in spite of myself, pretend to know either. But he believes that I must have broken down utterly, probably from softening of the brain.

Sitting at my desk as I am sitting now, with the comforting pipe and jug of beer by my side (deadly poisons to me both of them, I have been often assured) and with profound and grateful sense of extreme physical well-being, it is difficult for me to believe that not so long ago I was pronounced to be suffering at different times or 'all of a heap' from epilepsy, partial paralysis, fits, delusions, suicidal and homicidal mania, 'voices' (a very profane and dangerous piece of humbug, of which I shall have more to say presently), 'visions' (angels, dreams), and the Lord knows what besides. As I was utterly prostrated from weakness, it reads like a dangerous complication; and I feel with pride that I may safely challenge Maria Julie to the proof. It is something to have lived through all these maladies, and to be engaged in replenishing the welcome beer-glass. But it is not too much to say I speak again the wise words of my good friend and doctor, not my own, that there are at this present

To Let.

TO LET.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Alexandra Terrace.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE Lot 65.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

To BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

Also,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS,
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZONE*, Commandant Dubize, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specs and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 27th November, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent,
Hongkong, November 15, 1878. no28

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878. de8

NOW READY.

CHIENG-SHUI: or, The RUMINATIONS OF NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EISEL, One Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.00.

BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Drawings & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 95.

CHINA SEA.

RIVER MIN.—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

"Aymar" Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th October, a RED and BLACK CHEQUERED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter, surmounted by a Black Diamond-Shaped CAGE, was moored in 11 fathoms L.W., 900 feet E.N.E. of the East End of the Reef known as the "Benjamin Aymar Rock," which is situated near the North Channel entrance to the Foochow River. The name "Aymar" is painted on the Buoy in White.

The following are the Magnetic bearings from the Reef given by Captain R. H. NAPIER, R.N., commanding H. M. Surveying Vessel *Nassau*:

Chang-chi Peak..... bears N. 68° E.
Middle Dog Lighthouse..... S. 87° E.
Sea Dog Summit..... S. 55° E.
Sea Cat..... S. 71° E.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1262, 1761 and 2400.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

GERALD E. WELLLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,

Shanghai, Nov. 6, 1878. no26

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

THIS CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCILES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rate of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. The Idol Kwoh Shing Wang.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shih-king.

The Pekingines Ju-shing.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Devices for Keeping Time.

Mode of Consulting the Oracle.

Chinese Rank Notes.

The Mammoth.

The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon."

The K'ien-ki.

A Remarkably Tame Bird.

Legends on Sonopite and Chinaware.

The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.

Breeding Pearls.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPER will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 华字日報 (Wah Tsz Yat Po),

ceased on the 1st August, 1877, but

Debts prior to that Date will be received

and paid by him.

OHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr Liouo Yook Chuen, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

NOTICE.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 17, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of

£50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

NO REDUCTION is made on Return Passage TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878. de8

NOW READY.

CHIENG-SHUI: or, The RUMINATIONS OF

NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr.

E. J. EISEL, One Volume. 8vo. Price.

£1.00.

BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND

POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures.

By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One

Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Drawings & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Size.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.</